

Theoretical Aspects of Studying of Collocations

Mehmonova Yulduz Chorikulovna

Buxoro davlat universiteti, Tarjimashunoslik va lingvodidaktika kafedrası o'qituvchisi
yulduzmehmonova1978@gmail.com

Abstract: This article is devoted to the theoretical aspects of studying of collocations by translation of texts with lexicogrammatical resources of functional equivalence in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of translation of texts with lexicogrammatical resources have been analyzed and differences identified.

Keywords: aspect, theory, collocation, grammatical meaning, syntactic communication, semantic and grammatical features, word combination components.

Introduction.

The theory of word combinations was developed by the scientist V. V. Vinogradov in linguistics in recent years. In the current linguistics, the definition of word combinations pointed out by scholar Vinogradov is accepted as the most appropriate tariff that can reveal the essence of word combinations. Word combinations are unique, but it is a grammatical unit consisting of the combination of two or more independent words that serve to express divided concepts or ideas. Various opinions and ideas of our scientists about this unit are included in this article.

Main part.

The phrase is considered one of the basic units of the syntactic level of the language. Along with the proposal, this phenomenon has long attracted the attention of linguists. 377 years ago, the English scientist B. Johnson was the first to become interested in the rules of word combinations for the formation of parts of speech.

After him, another English linguist, J. Brightland became interested in this problem at the beginning of the XVIII century. He dealt with the issues of the emergence of syntactic relations between parts of speech using prepositions. In their works, to some extent, this problem was touched upon by other English linguists of the XVIII and XIX centuries: R. Lowth, L. Murray, G. Sweet, etc. In the XX century, English and American linguists made some contribution to the study of the phrase: O. Jespersen, E. Kreising, L. Bloomfield, G. Whitehall, R. Leese, J.N. Levy, R. Sussex, B. Warren, C.F. Hockett, R. Long and others.

The phrase in the Uzbek language has been studied in more details than other units of the language, as evidenced by the content of the academic grammar of the modern Uzbek language. In order to identify their structural models, semantic relations between their components, we express our understanding regarding certain controversial aspects of the study of the phrase in general and on the material of the Uzbek language in particular. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set in the work: - to give a brief overview of the contribution of English, American, Russian and Uzbek linguists to the formation of the study of the phrase; - describe the basic concepts and terms associated with the phrase;

- to express an attitude to some controversial issues related to the theory of the phrase;
- to identify structural models of substantive phrases of the Uzbek and English languages, to characterize their features and means of communication in these languages, as well as to

show semantic relations between their components;

- to identify the main models of adjectival phrases in the compared languages, to demonstrate the features of their similarities and differences in composition and communication methods, and to describe semantics

According to their position, significant differences are found between the adjuncts of verbal and substantive word combinations of the compared languages. Adjuncts of substantive phrases of the Uzbek language in most cases are postpositive in relation to their core, and in English, on the contrary. In verbal phrases, adjuncts in English are usually postpositive, and in Uzbek, on the contrary.

At the beginning of the XVIII century, the famous English linguist J. Brightland wrote his book on English grammar [119, 28]. In this work, he, exploring the relationship between the subject and the predicate, on the one hand, and between the predicate and the complement, on the other, came to the conclusion that certain syntactic relations arise between words in the sentence structure and such relations are carried out by means of prepositions. Thus, he comes to the conclusion that words in such syntactic relations form part of a sentence. In the second half of the XVIII century, the era of prescriptive grammar begins, the leading representative of which was R. Louth. In his grammar, in addition to the main members of the sentence, he found adjuncts, but he did not separate them at the syntactic level. In this grammar, the word «phrase» was used for the first time as a grammatical term. He defined the phrase in the following way: «A phrase is two or more words rightly put together to make a part of a sentence and sometimes making a whole sentence». In the work of L. Murrey and his followers, the concept of the phrase takes an important place. Their works describe the types of phrases and the relationship between the words.

The famous linguist of the XX century Fr. Jespersen said a new word in the field of the theory of word combinations. He developed the theory of three ranks. He writes that in any complex naming of an object or person, we always find that one word plays the most important role and other words are attached to it as dependent. The main word is defined (qualified, modified) by another word, which, in turn, can be defined (qualified, modified) by a tertiary word, etc. Thus, we should establish words of various ranks according to their relationship as defining or definable. In the formation of "extremely difficult task", the last word "task", which is obviously the main one, can be considered primary, and the word "difficult", which defines the word "task" acts as secondary, while the word "extremely", which modifies the word "difficult" is tertiary. Although the tertiary word will be defined by a quaternary word, and the last by a quintuple, etc.

Consequently, according to O. Jespersen, in subordinate phrases of different lengths, according to the degree of subordination, primary (primary), secondary (secondary), and tertiary (tertiary) words should be distinguished, each of which constitutes a separate rank. Although the principles of distinguishing these three ranks of words are not precisely defined by O. Jespersen, his theory is well-founded and plays an important role in the study of the phrase. The American linguist L. Bloomfield also made a definite contribution to the enrichment of the theory of word combinations. L. Bloomfield's development of the phrase theory is based on a structural approach. He divides the phrases into endocentric and exocentric. Endocentric phrases have a main word (head-word), and exocentric phrases do not have a center (head-word). Such a division of phrases, although L. Bloomfield himself did not say about it, is carried out through the methods of distribution and substitution. Thus, an endocentric formation has the same distribution as one of its components, whereas an exocentric group has a distribution that differs from both components of the phrase. In terms of substitution, the main word of the endocentric phrase functions in the same way as the whole group, whereas the components of the exocentric group cannot be used in the functions of both its parts. Another American linguist G. Whitehall also touched upon word combination problems. He considers the sentence to be the largest unit of the language, which is subdivided into smaller units:

1) word combinations (word-groups);

2) affixes and connecting units that are included in the word form;

3) speech sounds (phonemes).

➤ Thus, familiarization with the works of a number of English and American linguists indicates that they rarely address the problem of the phrase, the sentence is in the center of their attention, and they look at the phrase as a component of the sentence. But there are separate provisions in their theory that have enabled Russian linguists to study the phrase deeply and comprehensively. Below we will consider the contribution of Russian scientists to the development of the study of the phrase. Their findings are applicable not only to the material of the Russian language, but also to the materials of English, Uzbek, and other languages of the world. As follows from this brief review, English and American linguists, as well as other Western scientists, have been developing the theory of word combination.

However, their understanding and interpretation of this syntactic phenomenon differs in many ways from the theory of this problem accepted in Russian studies. In Russian linguistics, syntactic phenomena, including word combinations, have attracted the attention of scientists since the time of M.V. Lomonosov. He defines syntax as the study of "composing parts of a word" (i.e. parts of speech) containing the rules for combining words in a sentence based on coordination and control. He establishes the leading principle of the formation of combinations of words, but does not use the term "phrase" in relation to such combinations. This principle is the syntactic distribution of parts of speech by attaching words of other parts of speech to them. Such an attachment is based on the syntactic property of the core word. With these views, M.V. Lomonosov laid the foundation for the theory of word combinations, although he did not give a definition of this syntactic phenomenon.

➤ Another Russian scholar, A.H. Vostokov, who was a follower of M.V. Lomonosov, defined syntax as the study of a phrase, which, according to his definition, "is a part of grammar showing the rules that words should copulate in speech". The most valuable thing in his teaching about word combinations is that he places special emphasis on the interaction of grammatical and lexico-semantic factors that influence the connections of words in the formation of a phrase. The study of the sentence was also included in the grammar of A.H. Vostokov. With the gradual development of Russian linguistics, the understanding of syntax problems has also changed, i.e. the problem of developing a sentence theory has been put in the foreground. The attention of the scientists was directed to the study of the connections between the words included in the structure of the sentence, i.e., the study of the members of the sentence. In this regard, the concept of a phrase turned out to be unnecessary.

Therefore, in the works of linguists of Russia in the middle of the XIX century A.A. Potebnya and F.I. Buslaev we do not find any information about the phrase. F.F. Fortunatov made a significant contribution to the development of the study of the phrase. He considers this linguistic phenomenon to be the main object of syntactic research, defining it as an independent category of syntactic science. He gives the phrase the following definition: A phrase is "that whole in meaning that is formed by the combination of one complete word (not a particle) with another complete word, whether it is an expression of a whole psychological judgment, or an expression of its part". He considers the sentence to be a complete phrase, and thus he considers the phrase as the main syntactic unit of the language.

In Uzbek linguistics we can find in Prof.A.F.Gulomov's work the information about the volume of word combination, its components, simplicity and complexity. Although A.F.Gulomov did not specifically examine word combinations and their components, information was given about determinants of complex composition, what words they are expressed in, the lexical relationship of their components, the relationship of complex compounds to a defining subordinate clause, etc., and even attributive compounds consisting of three or more words were named after "complex compounds".

Professor A.Gulomov in the classification of word combination uses akad. V.Vinogradov's

classification. But Uzbek linguist A. Safayev recommends to divide compounds into one-part, two-parts and multi-parts syntactic constructions.

Conclusion.

Above we will consider the contribution of all linguists, scientists to the development of the study of the collocation. Their findings are applicable not only to the material of the one language, but also to the materials of English, Uzbek, and other languages of the world. As follows from this brief review, English and American linguists, as well as other Western scientists, have been developing the theory of collocation.

References:

1. MEHMONOVA, Y. (2023). TYPOLOGY OF COLLOCATIONS IN COMBINATORIAL LINGUISTICS. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 29(29).
2. THE ROLE OF WORD COMBINATION COMPONENTS IN THE SENTENCE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. "GERMANY" MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: ACHIEVEMENTS, INNOVATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS, 9(1).
3. Mehmonova, Y.C., 2023. Typology of Collocations in the English and Uzbek Languages. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(2), pp.1-4.
4. Mehmonova, Y. (2022). LEXICO- GRAMMATICAL RESOURCES OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 349–353.
5. Chorikulovna, M. Y. (2022). Syntactic and semantic analysis of word combinations in the English and Uzbek languages. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2(5), 199-206.
6. TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE YC Mehmonova, S Jurayeva - "GERMANY" MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ..., 2023
7. Tuyboeva, S... (2022). LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION IN UZBEK AND FRENCH. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(3), 184–187.
8. Zokirova Nargiza Savrievna. (2022). The Concept of Discourse as A Cognitive Phenomenon of Translation. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 7, 207–211.
9. Shakhnoza, T. (2022). Learning the Polysemy of the French Noun "Souris" and the Verb "Battre". Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 3(6), 75-79.
10. Mehmonova Y. C. Lexical And Grammatical Collocations in the English Sentences //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 8. – C. 43-47.
11. Xafizovna, R. N.. (2022). Linguistic Politeness Theory Review: Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshena Blum Kulka, Bruce Fraser and William Nolen, Hornst Arndt and Richard Janney. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2(5), 145–152.
12. Рабиева, М. (2022). Контекстуально-ситуативные и социо-коммуникативные принципы эвфемизма, ортофемизации и дисфемизации. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5455
13. Subxonova, M. (2022). LINGVOMADANIY BIRLIK LARNING DOSTLIK HAQIDAGI INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOLLARIDA IFODALANISHI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 23(23). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8213